

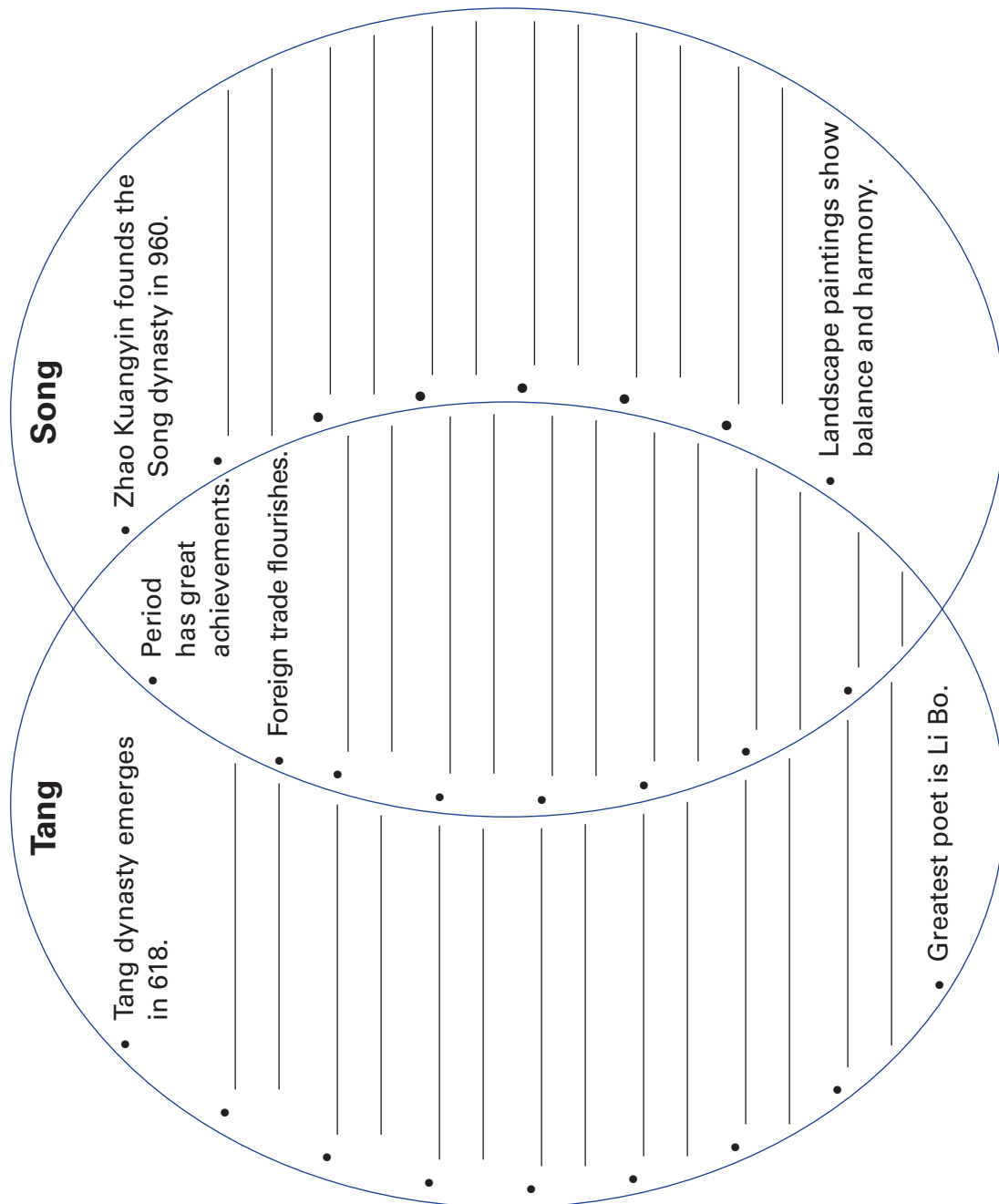
CHAPTER
12
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide

TWO GOLDEN AGES OF CHINA

Focus Question: Describe the political, economic, and cultural achievements of the Tang and Song dynasties.

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the Venn diagram below to compare and contrast the Tang and Song dynasties. Use the overlapping portion of the circles for information that applies to both dynasties. Some items have been completed for you.



CHAPTER
12
SECTION 1

Section Summary

TWO GOLDEN AGES OF CHINA

READING CHECK

What form of Chinese architecture developed from the Indian stupa?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *compelled* in the underlined sentence. What do you think it means? Notice that Li Shimin *compelled* his father to step down. Then he took the throne himself. Do you think his father wanted to step down? Use this context clue to help you figure out the meaning of *compelled*. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to *compelled*?

1. forced
2. asked

READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast Compare and contrast the following social classes in Tang and Song China: gentry, peasants, and merchants.

At the end of the Han dynasty, China broke apart. During the Sui dynasty (589–618), Sui Wendi reunited China. In 618, Li Yuan and his son Li Shimin led a revolt and set up the **Tang dynasty**. Eight years later, Li Shimin compelled his father to step down. Li Shimin then took the throne under the name **Tang Taizong**. Later Tang rulers conquered many territories and forced Vietnam, Tibet, and Korea to become **tributary states**. Other Tang rulers restored the Han system of government. Tang emperors also undertook **land reform** in which they gave land to peasants. However, the Tang eventually grew weaker. In 907, the last Tang emperor was overthrown.

In 960, Zhao Kuangyin founded the **Song dynasty**. The Song ruled for 319 years. They were threatened by invaders from the north. Nonetheless, the Song period was a time of great achievement. A new type of rice was imported from Southeast Asia. The new rice made farming more productive and created food surpluses. This freed more people to take part in trade, learning, or the arts.

In Tang and Song China, the emperor was at the head of society. Scholar-officials had the highest social status. Most of them came from the **gentry**, or wealthy landowning class. The majority of Chinese were poor peasant farmers. Merchants had the lowest social status because their riches came from the work of others. Women had higher status at this time than they did later. However, when a woman married, she could not keep her **dowry**, or payment she brought to her marriage, and she could never remarry.

The Tang and Song developed a rich culture. Song landscape painting was influenced by Daoist beliefs. Buddhist themes influenced Chinese sculpture and architecture. The Indian stupa developed into the Chinese **pagoda**. Poetry was the most respected form of literature. Probably the greatest Tang poet was Li Bo.

Review Questions

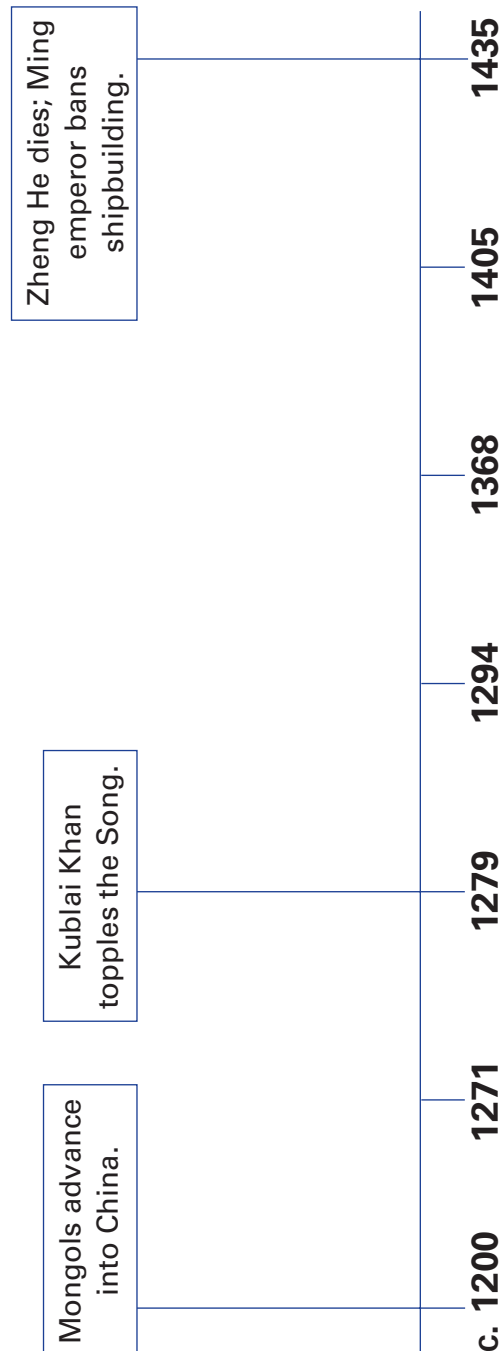
1. What group benefited from Tang land reform?

2. What threat did the Chinese face during the Song dynasty?

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 2**Note Taking Study Guide****THE MONGOL AND MING EMPIRES**

Focus Question: What were the effects of the Mongol invasion and the rise of the Ming dynasty on China?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the timeline below to record important events during the Mongol and Ming empires. Some items have been completed for you.



CHAPTER
12
SECTION 2

Section Summary

THE MONGOL AND MING EMPIRES

READING CHECK

What does *Genghis Khan* mean?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *dominated* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? The word *dominate* comes from the Latin word *dominus*, which means “master.” Use this word-origins clue to help you understand the meaning of *dominated*. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word *dominated*?

1. served
2. ruled

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence List the following dynasties in correct chronological order: Ming, Song, Yuan

The Mongols were nomads. They grazed their animals on the **steppes** of Central Asia. In the early 1200s, a Mongol leader united the clans. He took the name **Genghis Khan**, meaning “Universal Ruler.” Under Genghis Khan, Mongol forces conquered a vast empire. After his death, his sons and grandsons continued to expand the Mongol empire. For the next 150 years, they dominated much of Asia. The Mongols created peace within their empire. They controlled and protected the Silk Road, and trade flourished.

Genghis Khan’s grandson, **Kublai Khan**, conquered the Song in China in 1279. He called his dynasty the **Yuan**. Only Mongols could serve in his military and highest government jobs, but he let Chinese officials continue to rule the provinces. He welcomed foreigners, including Ibn Battuta and **Marco Polo**. Polo’s writings about China sparked European interest. The pope sent priests to China, and Muslims also set up communities there. Chinese products, such as gunpowder and porcelain, made their way to Europe.

The Yuan dynasty declined after Kublai Khan’s death in 1294. After a time, Zhu Yuanzhang formed a rebel army that defeated the Mongols. In 1368, he founded the **Ming** dynasty. Ming China was very productive. Better methods of fertilization improved farming. The Ming repaired the canal system. This made trade easier and allowed cities to grow. Ming artists created beautiful blue-and-white porcelain. Ming writers wrote novels and the world’s first detective stories.

Early Ming rulers sent Chinese ships to distant lands. They did this to show the glory of their empire. **Zheng He**’s voyages were the most famous. Between 1405 and 1433, he led seven expeditions to Southeast Asia, India, the Persian Gulf, and East Africa. After Zheng He died in 1435, the Ming emperor no longer allowed large ships to be built. Chinese exploration came to an end.

Review Questions

1. Name two reasons why Ming China was very productive.

2. What happened to Chinese exploration after Zheng He died?

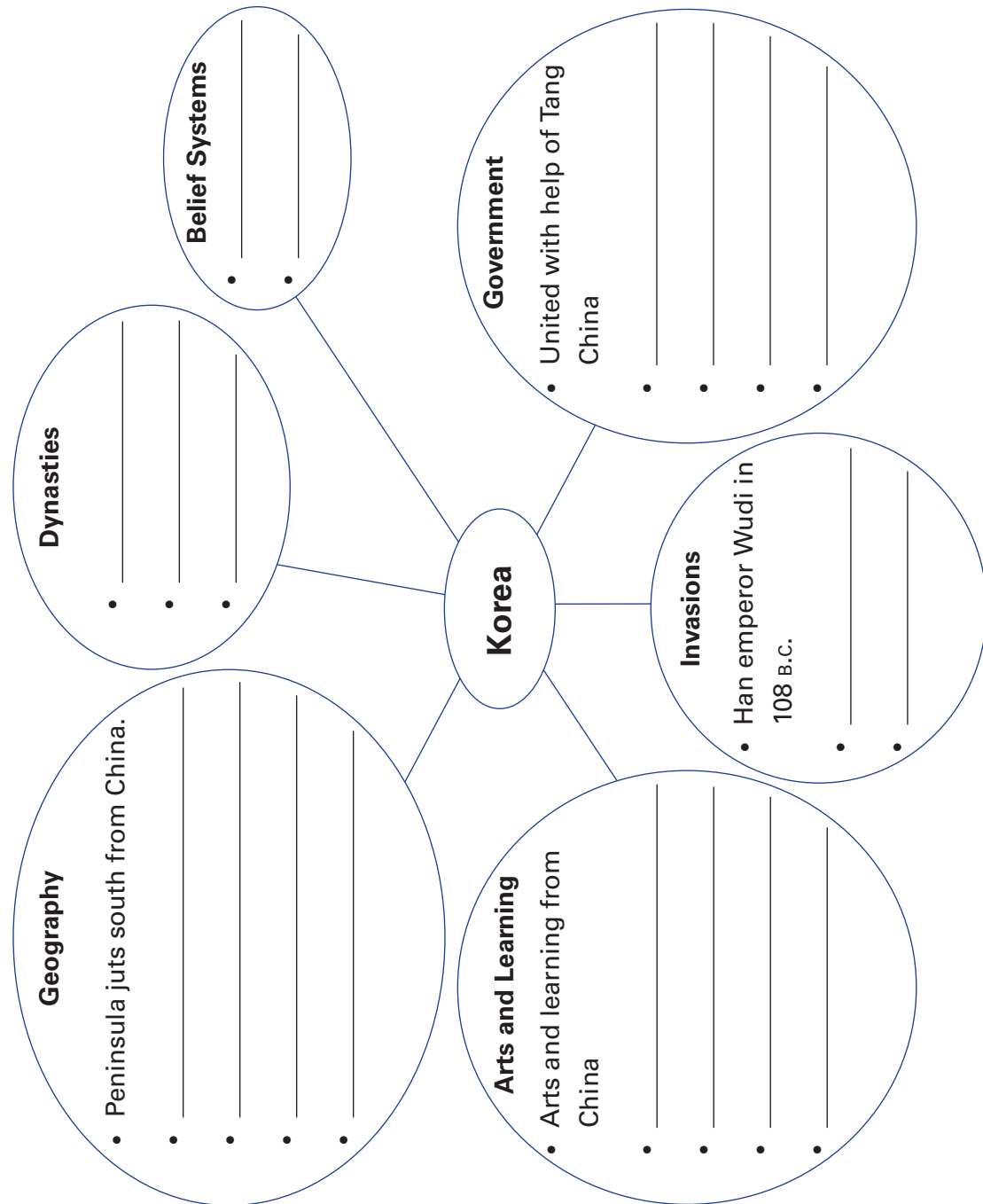
CHAPTER
12
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

KOREA AND ITS TRADITIONS

Focus Question: How are Korea's history and culture linked to those of China and Japan?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to record important information about Korea. Some items have been completed for you.



CHAPTER
12
SECTION 3

Section Summary

KOREA AND ITS TRADITIONS

READING CHECK

What is the name of the Korean alphabet?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *evolved* in the underlined sentence. What do you think it means? Do you think the Koreans created their ways of life quickly or slowly? Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *evolved*.

READING SKILL

Categorize List events and developments that took place during each of Korea's three dynasties: Silla, Koryo, and Choson. Be sure to include how those events and developments were adapted by the Koreans.

Korea is located on a peninsula south of the Chinese mainland. The earliest Koreans probably migrated from Siberia and northern Manchuria. They evolved their own ways of life before they were influenced by China. In 108 B.C., the Han emperor, Wudi, invaded Korea, and Chinese ideas soon spread there.

Between A.D. 300 and 600, local rulers built three kingdoms in Korea. The three kingdoms were often at war with one another or with China. Still, Chinese ideas continued to spread. Missionaries brought Buddhism to Korea. Korean monks then traveled to China and brought back Chinese arts and learning. In 668, the Silla kingdom united the Korean peninsula. Under the **Silla dynasty**, Korea became a tributary state of China. Koreans were influenced by Confucian ideas but adapted them to fit their own traditions.

In 935, the **Koryo dynasty** replaced the Silla. Confucianism and Buddhism were both important during this time. Koreans also learned from the Chinese how to make porcelain. Then they perfected the technique for making **celadon**. This is porcelain with an unusual blue-green glaze.

The Mongols invaded Korea in 1231 and occupied the country until the 1350s. When their rule ended, the Koryo returned to power. In 1392, the Korean general Yi Song-gye overthrew them. He set up the **Choson dynasty**. This was the longest-lasting, but final, Korean dynasty.

In 1443, **King Sejong** decided that the Chinese writing system was too complex. Sejong had experts develop **hangul**, the Korean phonetic alphabet. Hangul spread quickly because it was easier to use than written Chinese. This led to a high **literacy rate**.

In the 1590s, Japanese armies invaded Korea. To stop them at sea, Admiral Yi Sun-shin sailed his ships into the Japanese fleet. After six years, the Japanese armies withdrew from Korea. As they left, they took many Korean artisans with them. They wanted the artisans to introduce their skills to Japan.

Review Questions

1. From where did the earliest Koreans probably come?

2. What was the last Korean dynasty?

THE EMERGENCE OF JAPAN AND THE FEUDAL AGE

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the table below with examples of internal and external factors that shaped Japan's civilization. Some items have been completed for you.

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CHAPTER
12
SECTION 4
Section Summary
THE EMERGENCE OF JAPAN AND THE FEUDAL AGE
READING CHECK

What were the main ideas of bushido?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *stressed* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? Use what you know about the word *stressed* to figure out which sentence below uses *stressed* the way it is used in the underlined sentence.

1. The student was *stressed* from studying for final exams.
2. The principal *stressed* the importance of being quiet in assembly.

READING SKILL

Categorize List the levels in Japanese feudal society.

Japan is located on an **archipelago**, or chain of islands. In early times, the seas around Japan both protected and isolated it. This region also has many volcanoes, earthquakes, and killer tidal waves called **tsunamis**.

Early Japanese society was divided into clans. The clans worshiped kami, or natural powers. The worship of the kami became known as **Shinto**. In the 500s, missionaries from Korea brought Buddhism to Japan. They also brought knowledge of Chinese culture. In the 600s, Prince Shotoku sent nobles to study in China. The nobles brought back Chinese ideas. In 710, the Japanese emperor built a new capital at Nara, modeled after the Chinese capital.

The Japanese kept some Chinese ways but discarded others. This process is known as **selective borrowing**. The Japanese revised the Chinese writing system but added **kana**, symbols that represent syllables. Women, such as Murasaki Shikibu, wrote some of the most important works of Japanese literature.

Japan became a feudal society. The emperor was the head of this society, but he was very weak. The shogun had the real power. Minamoto Yoritomo became shogun in 1192. He set up the Kamakura shogunate. The shogun gave land to lords who agreed to support him with their armies. These lords were called daimyo. They gave land to warriors called **samurai**. Samurai developed a code of values called **bushido**. This code emphasized honor, bravery, and loyalty.

Kublai Khan tried to invade Japan in 1274 and 1281. However, typhoons wrecked the Mongol ships each time. Still, after the attempted invasions, the Kamakura shogunate ended. In 1600, Tokugawa Ieyasu defeated his rivals to become master of Japan. The Tokugawa shoguns created an orderly society. Agriculture improved, and trade prospered. During Japan's feudal period, a Buddhist sect called **Zen** became popular. Zen monks were scholars, yet they stressed the importance of reaching a moment of "non-knowing."

Review Questions

1. What religion was brought to Japan from Korea?

2. Why did Prince Shotoku send nobles to China?

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 5**Note Taking Study Guide****DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Focus Question: How was Southeast Asia affected by the cultures of both China and India?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the outline below to summarize the diverse features of Southeast Asia. Some items have been completed for you.

I. Geography of Southeast Asia**A. Location**

1. Mainland set apart by mountains and plateaus.

2. _____

B. Trade routes in the southern seas

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. Early traditions

1. Developed own cultures before outside influences arrived

2. _____

3. _____

4. Women had greater equality than elsewhere in Asia.

a. _____

b. _____

II. Indian Culture Spreads to Southeast Asia**A. Indian influence reaches its peak**

1. Indian merchants and Hindu priests spread their culture.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

B. _____

1. Traders spread Islamic beliefs and culture to Indonesia and other parts of Southeast Asia.

2. _____

(Outline continues on the next page.)

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 5**Note Taking Study Guide****DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA**

(Continued from page 115)

III. New Kingdoms and Empires Emerge

- A.** _____
1. In Irrawaddy Valley (present-day Myanmar)
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
- B.** The Khmer empire
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. In 1100s, King Suryavarman II built temple complex at Angkor Wat.
- C.** Srivijaya empire flourishes.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

IV. _____

- A.** Geography
1. Annam (now northern part of Vietnam)
 2. _____
- B.** Chinese domination
1. Han armies conquered region in 111 B.C.; controlled by China for next 1,000 years.
 2. _____
 3. _____
- C.** The Vietnamese preserve their identity.
1. _____
 2. _____

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 5**Section Summary****DIVERSE CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Southeast Asia is made up of two regions, mainland and island Southeast Asia. The mainland region includes Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Malaysia. The island region has more than 20,000 islands, including Indonesia, Singapore, and the Philippines. In early times, sea trade between China and India had to pass through the Malacca or Sunda straits. Southeast Asian islands controlled these straits, which made them very important. Southeast Asian women took part in the spice trade and had greater equality than in other parts of Asia. **Matrilineal** descent, or inheritance through the mother, was common. Indian merchants and Hindu priests spread their religion and culture throughout Southeast Asia. Later, monks brought Theravada Buddhism there. Indian traders eventually carried a third religion, Islam, to the region.

Many kingdoms and empires developed in Southeast Asia. The kingdom of Pagan arose in present-day Myanmar. In 1044, King Anawrahta united the region. He brought Buddhism to the Burman people. His capital was filled with magnificent **stupas**. Indian influences also shaped the Khmer empire. Its greatest rulers controlled much of present-day Cambodia, Thailand, and Malaysia. Khmer rulers became Hindus, but most ordinary people were Buddhists. In Indonesia, the trading empire of Srivijaya prospered from the 600s to the 1200s. It controlled the Strait of Malacca. Both Hinduism and Buddhism reached Srivijaya.

Northern Vietnamese culture grew around the Red River, which irrigated rice **paddies**. In 111 B.C., Han armies conquered Vietnam. China remained in control for 1,000 years. During that time, Confucian ideas influenced the Vietnamese. Mahayana Buddhism from China also had a strong effect on Vietnam. However, Theravada Buddhism had a greater impact in the rest of Southeast Asia. In A.D. 39, two sisters, Trung Trac and Trung Nhi, led an uprising that briefly drove out the Chinese. In 939, Vietnam finally broke free from China.

Review Questions

1. What are the two regions of Southeast Asia?

2. What empire controlled the Strait of Malacca?

READING CHECK

What country controlled Vietnam for 1,000 years?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *impact* in the second underlined sentence. What does it mean? The first underlined sentence contains a synonym for the word *impact*. What is that synonym? Use this context clue to help you understand the meaning of *impact*.

READING SKILL

Summarize Summarize how India influenced Southeast Asia. Include the religious beliefs that came from India.
